

# Salisbury

# BANNER

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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

Demand for Four Hundred Thousand Men and Four Hundred Millions of Dollars!

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting those only of the Postoffice Department.

Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government; excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations; and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as, perhaps, ten to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government.

Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring these States, respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable.

The choice was made and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenues, relying on the rest for time, discussion and the ballot-box.

It promised a continuance of the mails at Government expense to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights. Of all that a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case, everything was forborne, without which it was deemed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter.

The whole was immediately laid before Lieut. General Scott, who at once concurred with Gen. Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with officers both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days, came reluctantly, but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the government, or could be raised and brought on the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted.

In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was done could not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would disorganize the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to ensure to the latter a recognition abroad. That in fact it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed.

Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship *Brooklyn* into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea.

The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was, that the officer commanding the *Sabine*, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the *Brooklyn*, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time at which the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis could be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In precaution against such a conjecture, the government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strong-est anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward.

As had been intended in this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the governor of South Carolina that the might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence of the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more.

They knew that this Government decided to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood.

And having said to them in the inaugural address "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached.

Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional Republic or Democracy, a Government of the people by the same people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this case, or in other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth.

It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a Government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government and so to resist force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

This call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectation. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of these States by individual enterprise and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas has been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union.

The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was very nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A Convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the Capitol of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell.

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professional Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, many members of that majority went over to the disunion minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union.

Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault on Fort Sumter, or their great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day, then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union.

They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State; they seized the United States armeny at Harper's Ferry and the navy-yard at Gosport near Norfolk; they received, perhaps invited into their State, large bodies of troops, with their war-like appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery; and finally they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have allowed this great insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it.

And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Border States,—so-called—in fact, the Middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality; that is, the arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil.

This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation; and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality, it would let the hands of the Union men and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble of the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade.

It would do for the Disunionists that which, of all things, they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution—no obligation to maintain the Union, and while very many who favored it are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy.

These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; or in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly.

Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, should not himself violate them.

Of course some consideration was given to the question of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the government itself go to pieces that one be violated?

Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It is not believed that any law was violated.

The provision of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require, is equivalent to a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does require it.

It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require a qualified suspension of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that in every case, danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might have been prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now offered, as opinion of some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable.

While this discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action; while the Executive and all the departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the work, at least 400,000 men and \$400,000,000. The number of men is about one tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage; and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our revolution when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population.—Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result, at this time, will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their Government, if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well.

It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implied violation of law.

They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, and as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and Government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments, accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an injurious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union may consistently with the National Constitution, and, therefore, lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union or of any other State.

The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice—with rebellion thus sugar coated, they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretense of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some Omnipotent and Sacred Supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British Colonial dependence; and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas; and even Texas in its temporary independence was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence.

Therein the limited United Colonies were declared to be

free and independent States, but even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen in the articles of confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive.

Having never been States either in substance or in name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State rights, asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States; but the word, even, is not in the national constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a sovereignty in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "A political community without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty; and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land.

The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence, and their liberty; by conquest or purchase the Union gave of them whatever of independence and liberty it has.

The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Originally some independent colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States, framed their constitutions before they entered the Union, nevertheless dependent upon, and preparatory to, coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among these are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most, such only as were known in the world at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the government itself had never been known as a governmental—as merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confined to the whole—the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the national constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question. What is now contended is the position that secession is consistent with the constitution, is lawful and peaceful.

It is not contended that there is any express law for it; and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences.

The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding?—The nation paid very large sums, in the aggregate, I believe, nearly *one hundred million*, to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes.

Is it just that she shall now go off without consent, or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either, that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none are left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money?

If we now recognize this doctrine, by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national Constitution of their own, in which necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist is exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours.

If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent, they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object.

The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceded politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights.

But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do; unless indeed they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the constitution and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "We, the people."

It may well be questioned, whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee; for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration.

So large an army as the government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it, but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this: there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world. And there is scarcely one from which could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself.

Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But if it is, so much better the reason why the government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up. Whatever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it; what better he is likely to get in its stead—whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people.—There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why?—They have adopted a temporary National Constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit "We the people," and substitute

"We the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government, whose leading objects is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of law able pursuit for all; to afford all unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people appreciate this. It is worthy of note that, while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy, who have been favored with the offices, have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag.

Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their traitorous associates. But the greatest honor and the most important fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law.—This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that destroying the government which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains: its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion. The ballot is the rightful and peaceful successor of bullets, and that when ballots are fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets. That there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness on the minds of candidates as to what is to be the course of the government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, *that it will be his purpose then, as ever to be guided by the constitution and the laws;* and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it.

Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it, there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of these terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union "a republican form of government." But if a State in this Union may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also disregard its republican form of government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defense of the government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty, or surrender the existence of the government.

No compromise by public sentiment could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can on y save the government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election.

The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions should perish. Much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow.

In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens, who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4, 1861.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Raleigh, July 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following information has been received from the Department of Military Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS,

Raleigh, July 9, 1861.

His Excellency, John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, departed this life on the 7th day of July, at the Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Virginia.—The Hon. Henry T. Clarke, Speaker of the Senate, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, has assumed the administration of the Government. In announcing this melancholy event to the North Carolina forces, he directs that for the purpose of paying the just and proper tribute of respect to the distinguished deceased,

1. At every post and encampment of the army on the day after receipt of these orders, half-hour guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset, and the colors displayed at half-mast.

II. All officers of the N. C. forces, wherever on service, shall wear the usual military mourning for the space of thirty days.

III. The standards of the regiments shall be shrouded in mourning.

By order of the Governor.

WARREN WINSLOW,  
Military Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Stone's command has joined Patterson's.

Johnson has evidently been reinforced.

The recently reported battles have not been confirmed at the War Department.

Patterson's communications with the Department have been very irregular during the past 60 hours, and much anxiety and dissatisfaction is expressed as regards the intentions of Patterson and the results.

It has been ascertained that Gen. Beauregard has filled the forests from Manassas, guarding every approach, and it is supposed he is moving reinforcements for Gen. Johnston.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

THE NEWS.  
From the Charlotte Bulletin, Petersburg Express and South Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce J. S. MYERS, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. HOUCK, as a Candidate for the County Court Clerk of Rowan.

### Death of Governor Ellis.

At this particular juncture in the history of our State there is nothing that gives us more unfeigned sorrow, than to chronicle the sad intelligence that has reached us of the death of His Excellency John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina. Fast sinking under a pulmonary disease, he visited the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia, a few weeks since, hoping to find in the pure mountain air and the medicinal waters, a remedy for the complaint with which he was afflicted; but all failed, and the State and the South now mourn the loss of a statesman and patriot. In the death of Gov. Ellis, North Carolina has sustained a loss of one whose worth is only equalled by the energy and manly spirit with which he met the pressing emergency of the present crisis. Much weakened by a lingering disease, regardless of the petty, low malice, hurled against him by prejudice, and ever mindful of duty, he has stood like a martyr, without a murmur, in defense of the South, and to promote the interest of his own State.—

Gov. Ellis' life was short but successful, and no man in the State has the people delighted more to honor than he, nor any whose death is more deeply and universally mourned.

The news of this truly melancholy death, which occurred on last Sunday, was received in our town and throughout the whole community with deep sorrow.

Yesterday, it being announced that an extra train would convey all those who desired to go to the burying, which was to take place at the old family burying-ground, in Davidson, at five o'clock, stores were all closed (save one) and all united in paying their last respects to their Governor and townsman.

The Tyrant's alias Lincoln's Message.

To the exclusion of much other more important matter, we give in full this document. It is a miserable garbling attempt of a tyrant to justify his despotism.

His call for four hundred thousand troops and four hundred million dollars, will be answered from the South in the same manner his memorable proclamation of the 15th of April last was. We clip the following graphic sketch from the Richmond Dispatch:

"This document is presented in full this morning.—We have time only to say that in style, in spirit, and in subject matter, it falls far short of the dignity of the occasion and the magnitude of the theme. In its defense of the unconstitutional war that he has inaugurated, its author employs rather the ingenuity of the culprit than the manly tone of the patriot and honest public servant. He has made the remarkable discovery that there was no such thing as a State before the formation of the Union; although as early as 1774 the articles of association were framed by delegates voting by colonies; and although the war of the Revolution was carried on by means of levies of men and money called for from, and furnished by, the States severally as States. He confesses to having committed breaches of the laws and Constitution, and endeavors to excuse them on the Dictator's and Tyrant's plea, of the necessities of the State. He calls for four hundred thousand men, and characterizes the grave movement which so immense an armament is necessary to put down, as a work of a knave and fool. It is the sort of paper which the amount is to be derived, declares it a small sum of money compared with two or three millions which the Revolution of 1776 cost. The document seems to be the joint work of Seward and of Lincoln—the patchwork of a knave and fool. It is the sort of paper which

the sanguine expectation has been heaped upon me. Little did I expect to find from you. I find countrymen—my dear friends—my State which was my first ambition.

Rev. G. B. Overton, pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, left here on Sunday night with a company of volunteers for the Confederate service. He preached to his congregation on Sunday. Volunteers will leave in squads, probably one hundred a day. If the South is whipped, Kentucky's best families will wear black.

### THE NEWS.

From the Charlotte Bulletin, Petersburg Express and South Carolinian.

LOTUSVILLE, July 5.—A company of cavalry from Indianapolis arrived here to-day. They will leave for Virginia to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, V., July 4.—The city is quiet. Two Southern Battalions are in sight, and they are reconnoitering.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A letter from Martinsburg, dated the 6th, says: "Doubtless and the Rhode Island battery had arrived. Patterson's entire army is encamped here. No forward movement will take place."

Johnston had been reinforced by 7,000 troops from Manassas, and had taken his position for a fight. A large number of troops passed up through Baltimore yesterday to strengthen Patterson's column.

BUCHANAN, July 9.—The opinion prevails that Wise has the federalists in a trap at Glenville. Two regiments had gone to their assistance.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is composed of Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White, of Indiana, McKnight, Burnham, Thomas, of Maryland, Pomeroy and Fisher; Pensions, Van Wyck; Roads and Canals, Mallory.

The Washington gossip has it that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, reports the secession sentiment strong on the Eastern Shore. He asks for troops to protect the Union men.

Valandigham said in a Democratic caucus that he preferred peace to the preservation of the Union.

Col. Taylor has arrived at Washington under a flag of truce. A thousand rumors are afloat regarding his mission; but it is supposed to relate to an exchange of prisoners.

The Herald says that Scott is in hourly expectation of intelligence of a battle between Patterson and Johnston at Edward's Ferry. The Government sent reinforcements. When the courier left two federalists were dead.

RICHMOND, July 10.—The Richland Rifles, Capt. Miller, and the Saluda Guards, Capt. Gibbs, leave this city to-morrow morning, at five o'clock, and will arrive in Columbia, by the Charlotte train, about one o'clock Friday.

The Adjutant General of Virginia, has issued an order to Commanders of Regiments in Green, Orange, Madison, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Prince Williams, Loudon and Fairfax counties, to call out the entire militia force and report to Gen. Beauregard. A letter just received here from near Phillipps, states that O. Jennings Wise's Company, in a skirmish previously reported, killed a Captain and 9 or 10 men, and took 25 prisoners.

WHEELING, July 10.—Carlisie has been elected Senator in place of Hunter, and T. W. Wiley in place of Mason.

Rev. G. B. Overton, pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, left here on Sunday night with a company of volunteers for the Confederate service. He preached to his congregation on Sunday. Volunteers will leave in squads, probably one hundred a day. If the South is whipped, Kentucky's best families will wear black.

### NORTH STATE LODGE,

No. 26, I. O. O. F.

The Committee appointed at a late meeting of North State Lodge, July 9th 1861, to draft resolutions in regard to the death of our esteemed brother, JOHN W. ELLIS, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That this Lodge has, with the deepest grief to record the death of our beloved brother, John W. Ellis, whose many virtues

NEWS.  
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#### Correspondence of the "Banner."

HEADQUARTERS 1ST., REG. N. C. V., }  
YORKTOWN, VA., July 5th 1861. }

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that you would not complain, should I again trouble you with a few lines to be crowded into some spare corner of your excellent columns, I avail myself of the opportunity now offered me, to write you a few brief lines,—though there is but little that I can now communicate worthy of more than ordinary attention. But few demonstrations have taken place here since the engagement, indicative of another scene like that of Bethel,—though the willingness of our troops again to face our foe, is, I may safely say, more apparent at this time than it was previous to their achievement of that glorious victory.

I am conscious that all confidence is reposed in the troops scattered at different points in Virginia from the patriotic State of North Carolina. And rest assured that that confidence is by no means misplaced. It is the fixed determination of every soldier here, to maintain the grounds he occupies, I firmly believe, regardless of the force contending against him.

The work of entrenching, &c., is now almost completed, and the labor performed by the N. C. Regiment, under the supervision of our efficient officers, has been pronounced perfect, and we are now ready and awaiting the approach of the enemy, and when the worst comes, we who are representatives of the old North State in the struggle, will remember the responsibility that rests upon our shoulders. And we only promise to meet it in that spirit that becomes North Carolinians, the sons of the noblest sires of the Revolution, whose determined acts of the 20th May, 1775, brought on the mighty struggle that resulted in the eventual freedom and independence of their oppressed brethren throughout the whole 13 colonies.

B.

P. S.—Do not imagine because I have said nothing with regard to our strength at this position, that I have no disposition to satisfy any curiosity you may feel on that subject, this is forbidden, as you are doubtless aware, by our government authorities.

GEN. SCOTT AND VIRGINIA.—A friend has handed us a slip out of an old paper, containing the following speech delivered by Gen. Scott, on the occasion of a grand reception given to him by the Legislature of Virginia, his native State, on the 28th day of February, 1858.

Gen. Scott said:

Mr. President and Senators: I cannot give expression to the deep emotions of pleasure which I experience at this reception in my native State. Little did I expect to meet with such honors here, and from you. I find myself in the midst of my countrymen—my dear countrymen—natives of the State which was the cradle of my first hopes, my first ambition. In my long career—more remarkable, perhaps, for its length than its brilliancy—I have ever felt the responsibility inherited by my birth. I have always said, what will Virginia say of me? and when, in the course of my public life, I have always remembered, at its most important points, that I bore a portion of her honor upon my shoulders, I have said that if I proved recreant, I would be doubly damned in her estimation, and that of my country. It was in the school of Virginia that I imbibed those principles which have guided me through life, and it is by the example of her Washington and other great Virginians, that I am inspired with the desire to be remembered by my State. That desire has been accomplished far beyond my most sanguine expectations. Honors upon honors have been heaped upon me, and I could not, if I would ever forget her favors. At the end of the war of 1812-'15, she presented me with the sword I now possess. She has given my name to one of her counties, and after the lapse of a third of a century, when my little service might be supposed to have been forgotten, she has honored me with a vote of thanks and a gold medal. I allude to these things in a spirit of gratitude, not of vanity. The time has passed away for that. I have arrived at that age when the passions are mellowed, and the imagination ceases to be fiery and irregular—an age of quiet and enjoyment; and the scenes of this day will fill me with grateful memories, and I will bear its recollections with me to the final resting place to which, in the course of nature, I am rapidly tending. With a Virginia heart, I tender all Virginians my gratitude and affection.—Charleston Mercury.

#### FROM MISSOURI.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.

Gov. Jackson's Secretary has called the Legislature to meet at Sarcoide, 70 miles from Fort Scott.

The Ordinance of Secession has been adopted by the people.

Montgomery, the Bandit, has entered Missou-

#### ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS— FIGHT NEAR MARTINSBURG.

On Monday last, the Federal forces under command of Gen. Cadwalader, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburg.

On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, the 5th Virginia Regiment under command of Col. Harper, which had been sent out by Col. Jackson as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came into collision with a force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 5,500 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than four or five hundred of Col. Harper's regiment were in the action. The Continental Morgan Guards, of our town, commanded by Captain Avis, and the West Augusta Guards, of Staunton, were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it

was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn there were but two of our men killed; their names we learn are Farrish and Snapp, of Captain Avis' company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded, but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought to town, and are receiving every necessary attention. The loss of the enemy in killed alone has been estimated by those in the field after the fight at 100 to 150.—

A company which had been detached from the main body, were captured by Captains Patrick and Hardesty, companies of Cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town Wednesday morning and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under the condition that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 6th inst. and that they were forced to cross into Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since their capture. The officers of this company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement, Col. Jackson, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburg. Tuesday evening Gen. Johnston, with all the forces stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid. And we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our forces engaged. Although largely out numbered, they stood their ground manfully until they were commanded to retreat. With such material to fight our battles, victory must perch upon our banner.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE RECENT FIGHT.

Since we penne our article about the engagement near Martinsburg, we learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be 27. Among them is a Lieutenant, a Captain and Surgeon. They may be

expected here by the time our paper goes to press. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankies have taken possession of Martinsburg, and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. Gen. Johnston is at Darksville, seven miles this side of Martinsburg; and at the time of our writing is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000. A glorious victory of Southern chivalry over the hirelings of the North, who has audaciously and impudently desecrated our soil with their polluting tread, is hourly expected.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the mous of Lincoln—Winchester Rep. of Friday.

GEN. JACKSON'S MOTTO.—Those Yankees who are continually repeating the motto of Hickory, "The Union must and shall be preserved," should not forget the words he used on the same occasion. They are as follows:

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling, by the mere extortions of the coercive powers confined to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people—in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property in every quarter of the country, and in the paternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other."

#### AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The New York Express in an article on the military occupation of Baltimore says:

We see, however, in this armed occupation, what forces will be necessary in about every Southern city—as we march on to occupy. It seems to enter into but few men's heads, that after every step's advance, as many men must be left behind to occupy as to go ahead, to fight. When this begins to be a little comprehended, the common sense of settling this civil war, if possible, will become more apparent.

#### MORE FEDERAL PRIZES CAPTURED.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., July 7.

First Lieutenant Burleigh, of the Columbia Rifles, with a guard of six men arrived yesterday, in charge of a prize crew, First Lieutenant G. L. Selden, of the U. S. Navy, and nineteen sailors, which were captured on the 2d instant at Cedar Keya, by a detachment of Confederate Troops under command of Maj. W. M. Smith, on board the steamer Madison.

Four valuable prizes were taken, among which is the schooner Fanny, with railroad iron, recently captured off the mouth of the Mississippi, by Old Abe's blockading fleet.

Selden is Second Lieutenant of the United States steamer Massachusetts. He is a native of Virginia, and is the first naval officer of Old Abe's, who has been captured by Confederate forces.

The vessels are now at Cedar Keys, unloading. Fifteen prisoners were found on board the schooner, consisting of the crew, who were greatly rejoiced at their unexpected release.

Now let Lincoln dare to harm a hair on the heads of those taken on the privateer Savannah. He will soon see that it is a game at which two can play.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The Greensboro' Patriot speaks our sentiments, not less than its own, in the following allusion to the President of the Confederate States. He has overcome our prejudices, and commanded our admiration and respect. If a weak or corrupt man had been at the head of affairs, how vastly different would have been the condition of the South. But the confidence inspired by him makes the South strong, morally, physically, and financially. May his life be spared to shape the course of the infant Republic till, with the blessing of Providence, peace and independence shall crown his efforts.—*Fay. Obs.*

"So far, (says the Patriot) as relates to the present Executive of the Southern Confederacy, we can only say, that since he has occupied the important position he now holds, he has, in our humble opinion, exhibited talent of a high order, and cool, discriminating judgment, under circumstances of great responsibility. With our prejudices originally against him, so far, in the administration of President Davis, we have seen much to approve and but little to condemn."

DISBANDED.—The Dixie Rifles, Capt. Strong, from Lenoir county, have disbanded—left the camp at Newbern—some of them returning home and others attaching themselves to companies in the State troops. The ninth regiment, of which this Company formed a part, has been completely disorganized; four of the companies transferring themselves to the State troops and the "Dixie Rifles" disbanding. We have seen some of the officers of those companies and they ascribe the disorganization of the regiment chiefly to a dissatisfaction among the retiring companies with the manner in which the election of the Field Officers was effected. Of course it will be filled up with other companies in a few days.—*State Journal*.

A GREAT REVOLVER.—The Raleigh State Journal thus describes the model of a compound revolver, invented by Mr. T. F. Christman, of Wilson, N. C.:

"It consists of twelve rows of guns, twelve in each, to each of which a revolver containing seven balls is attached, and revolving on an axis in one minute. At each revolution 144 bullets are fired, and in seven revolutions, occupying the space of one minute, 1,008 bullets are fired; all of which can be performed by a sensible lad of ten or twelve years, and one intelligent man to point the guns, which he is enabled to do with unerring certainty, by means of a contrivance which need not here be explained.

"Mr. Christman brought his invention to Raleigh to submit it to the Governor for examination, and to make a present of it to his native State, provided its utility be established by competent judges."

OMINOUS.—The St. Louis (Mo.) State Journal relates the following:

"Just as the conference was about to be opened between Governor Jackson and General Lyon, a discharge of electricity from an overhanging cloud struck the pole at the Abbey Course, from which was floating the stars and stripes, rent the flag into ribbons and the pole into splinters. Had such an event occurred in the days of the Caesars, it would have been regarded as an angry omen from the gods. Less significant incidents have, strange to say, determined the issue of battles and the fate of kingdoms."

GEN. MAGRUDER.—This gallant officer is about 54 years of age. He is a native of Virginia, though his father was from Maryland. He graduated at West Point in 1830. He was in nine battles in Mexico, including Palo Alto, Resaca de Palma, Contreras, Churubusco, Melito del Rey, and Chepultepec. He was never present at a defeat; has been twice wounded slightly, once by a musket ball in the hand, and once knocked senseless from his horse by a grape shot. Once his horse was shot dead while he held the bridle before mounting.

#### SIXTH REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.

Below, we give a list of the Field, Staff and Company officers, with the companies to which the latter are attached, of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, N. C. State troops, commanded by Col. Charles F. Fisher. In raising this regiment, Col. Fisher has been untiring in his exertions and liberal in his expenditures. For nearly three months, he has been performing the duties of Quarter-Master, Paymaster and Commissariat—chiefly defraying the expense of the regiment; supplying the wants and administering to the comforts of his men, out of his own private purse.—The honors which have hitherto been conferred on Mr. Fisher, whether as a private gentleman or public servant, will never be tarnished by Col. Fisher when fighting for his country. His unremitting exertions have brought a thousand men into the field, where we predict for him and them a brilliant record, if the sword of a gentleman and a soldier can write it. His regiment is expected to take up their line of march on Monday. The following are the officers, &c.

Colonel, Charles F. Fisher.

Lieut. Colonel, Wm. T. Dorch.

Major, C. E. Lightfoot.

Chaplain,

Surgeon, A. M. Nesbitt.

Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Caldwell.

Second Assistant Surgeon, C. A. Henderson.

Adjutant, Houston B. Lowry.

CAPTAINS.—Robert F. Webb, Company B;

W. J. Freeland, C; S. McD. Tate, D; J. F.

Avery, E; Jas. W. Wilson, F; Jas. A. Craige,

G; Richard A. York, I; Samuel S. Kirkland, A;

Jas. A. Lea, K; Alfred A. Michell, H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—W. R. Parrish, Company B; W. J. H. Durham, C; D. Cameron

Pearson, D; Alphonzo C. Avery, E; Robert N.

Carter, F; Benj. B. Smith, G; M. W. Page, I;

## JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS

### BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in sets or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,  
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C.  
June 19. 52-1y.

### SHOES! SHOES!

#### AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

April 10. 42-1f

#### Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10,000 LBS. SUGAR.  
3,200 lbs Coffee.  
50 Hds. Molasses.

SPRAGUE BRO

May 29 49-1f

**VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.** I offer for sale 276 ACRES of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years. Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury. A. H. CALDWELL. Jan. 10, 1859.

27-1f

#### POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February next they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.

W. MYERS. Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-1f

### MICHAEL BROWN.

#### Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859. tf.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly.

R. P. BESSENT.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-1f

## MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1861. 1-1f

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Market House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.

C. N. PRICE.

Jan 22. 3-1f

### T Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans.—Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.

SPRAGUE BRO. May 29 49-1f

### Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL.  
No. 2, Granite Row.

### LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the BOOK STORE for sale.

### Dr. J. Bovee Dods's IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

ARE made from a pure, and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

#### WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE

#### THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots, "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

#### INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

#### CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

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